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(54) **Long wavelength vertical cavity surface emitting semiconductor laser (VCSEL)**

Langwelliger oberflächenemittierender Halbleiterlaser mit vertikalem Resonator (VCSEL)

Laser à semi-conducteur à émission par la surface (VCSEL) à grande longueurs d'ondes

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- **KONDOW M ET AL: "A NOVEL MATERIAL OF GAINAS FOR LONG-WAVELENGTH-RANGE LASER DIODES WITH EXCELLENT HIGH-TEMPERATURE PERFORMANCE" INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOLID STATE DEVICES AND MATERIALS, 21 August 1995, pages 1016-1018, XP000544869**

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## Description

### Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates to vertical cavity surface emitting lasers and more specifically to vertical cavity surface emitting lasers for emitting long wavelength light.

### Background of the Invention

[0002] Vertical cavity surface emitting lasers (VCSEL) include a first distributed Bragg reflector (DBR), also referred to as a mirror stack, formed on top of a substrate by semiconductor manufacturing techniques, an active region formed on top of the first mirror stack, and a second mirror stack formed on top of the active region. The VCSEL is driven by a current forced through the active region, typically achieved by providing a first contact on the reverse side of the substrate and a second contact on top of the second mirror stack.

[0003] The use of mirror stacks in VCSELs is well established in the art. Typically, mirror stacks are formed of multiple pairs of layers often referred to as mirror pairs. The pairs of layers are formed of a material system generally consisting of two materials having different indices of refraction and being easily lattice matched to the other portions of the VCSEL. For example, a GaAs based VCSEL typically uses an AlAs/GaAs or AlGaAs/AlAs material system wherein the different refractive index of each layer of a pair is achieved by altering the aluminum content in the layers. In conventional devices, the number of mirror pairs per stack may range from 20-40 to achieve a high percentage of reflectivity, depending on the difference between the refractive indices of the layers. The large number of pairs increases the percentage of reflected light.

[0004] In conventional VCSELs, conventional material systems perform adequately. However, new products are being developed requiring VCSELs which emit light having long wavelengths. VCSELs emitting light having a long wavelength are of great interest in the optical telecommunication industry. As an example, a long wavelength VCSEL can be obtained by using a VCSEL having an InP active region. When an InP active region is used, an InP/InGaAsP material system must be used for the mirror stacks in order to achieve a lattice match. In this system, however, it is practically impossible to achieve decent DBR based mirrors because of the insignificant difference in the refractive indices in this material system. Many attempts have been made to address this problem including a wafer bonding technique in which a DBR mirror is grown on a separate substrate and bonded to the active region. This technique has had only limited success and also the interface defects density in the wafer fusion procedure causes potential reliability problems.

[0005] Quantum Optoelectronics 1997, Technical Di-

gest Series, vol. 9, pages 126-128, Miyamoto et al.: "Design and Expected Characteristics of 1.3 $\mu$ m GaInNAS/GaAs Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Lasers" discloses a vertical cavity surface emitting laser and a method of fabricating a vertical cavity surface emitting laser.

[0006] It would be highly advantageous, therefore, to remedy the foregoing and other deficiencies inherent in the prior art.

[0007] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a new and improved long wavelength VCSEL.

[0008] Another object of the invention is to provide a reliable long wavelength VCSEL.

[0009] Still another object of the immediate invention is to provide an efficient active region and mirror stacks for use in a long wavelength VCSEL.

[0010] Yet another object of the invention is to reduce the complexity of fabricating a long wavelength VCSEL.

[0011] Another object of the present invention is to provide an active region which emits long wavelength light and a mirror stack which can be lattice matched thereto.

### Summary of the Invention

[0012] In a first aspect, the present invention provides a vertical cavity surface emitting laser for emitting long wavelength light, as claimed in claim 1.

[0013] In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of fabricating a vertical cavity surface emitting laser for emitting long wavelength light, as claimed in claim 6.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

[0014] The foregoing and further and more specific objects and advantages of the instant invention will become readily apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment thereof taken in conjunction with the drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a sectional view of a VCSEL in accordance with the present invention; and

FIG. 2 is a sectional view of the active region of the VCSEL of FIG. 1 in accordance with the present invention.

### Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

[0015] Turning now to the drawings in which like reference characters indicate corresponding elements throughout the several views, attention is first directed to FIG. 1 which illustrates a long wavelength vertical cavity surface emitting laser (VCSEL) generally designated 10. VCSEL 10 is formed on a substrate 12, which in this specific embodiment, is GaAs (111). GaAs (111) is used to facilitate epitaxial growth of the components

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of VCSEL 10 which emits light in a long wavelengths approximately in the range of 1.3  $\mu\text{m}$ -1.55  $\mu\text{m}$ . It should be understood that GaAs (111) is further employed as substrate 12 in that the (111) surface crystal orientation will allow for longer wavelength continuous wave (CW) operation at normal operating temperatures. In addition, the use of a (111) oriented substrate will allow for the extension of an emitted wavelength up to 1.1  $\mu\text{m}$ , which is extremely hard to achieve on a (100) substrate surface crystal orientation.

[0016] Substrate 12 has an upper surface 13 on which a mirror stack 14 is disposed. Mirror stack 14 includes a plurality of mirror pairs in a GaAs/AlGaAs material system. An active region 20 is disposed on mirror stack 14. Active region 20, as further detailed in FIG. 2, includes an active structure 23 sandwiched between a first cladding region 24 adjacent first mirror stack 14 and a second cladding region 25. A second mirror stack 26 is disposed on second cladding region 25 and includes mirror pairs in a GaAs/AlGaAs material system.

[0017] Mirror stack 14 is grown by epitaxially depositing pairs of layers on substrate 12. In order to crystal lattice match mirror stack 14 to substrate 12 a suitable semiconductor material system must be deposited. In this specific example, substrate 12 is GaAs (111) and, therefore, a GaAs/AlGaAs material system is employed. Approximately 20-40 mirror pairs of this material system are deposited on substrate 12 depending on the difference between the refractive indices of the layers. The different refractive index the layers of each pair is achieved by altering the aluminum content. In this specific embodiment, a  $\text{GaAl}_{0.7}\text{As}$  layer and a GaAs layer forming a mirror pair is preferred. The large number of pairs increases the percentage of reflected light.

[0018] Referring again to FIGS. 1 and 2, cladding region 24 includes one or more layers which may be graded if necessary for more efficient carrier confinement in active structure 23. In this specific embodiment, cladding region 24 is formed of a GaAs material system. For example cladding region 24 includes a first layer 30 formed of GaAs to lattice match mirror stack 14, and a second layer 31 formed of a material having a gradient to efficiently confine the carriers in active structure 23.

[0019] Active structure 23, in this embodiment, includes three nitride based quantum well layers 35, 36, and 37, separated by barrier layers 38 and 39. For example quantum well layers 35, 36, and 37 and barrier layers 38 and 39 are each approximately 100Å and the total thickness of active region 20 is approximately one wavelength of the emitted light or a multiple thereof. Quantum well layers 35, 36, and 37 are formed of  $\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{In}_y\text{As}_{1-x}(\text{N})_x$ . One skilled in the art will understand that more or fewer quantum well layers and barrier layers can be used depending upon the application. Active region 20 and first and second mirror stacks 14 and 26 respectively are configured to emit light with a wavelength in a range of approximately 1.3 - 1.55 micrometers. To achieve this range the quantum wells are con-

figured with a direct energy band-gap in a range of approximately 1.42 eV with  $y=0$  to 0.7 eV with  $y=0.3$ . The mole fraction of Indium (0-30%) is higher than that required when the VCSEL structure is grown on a (100) orientation substrate element. In that the incorporation of a nitride based quantum well active region is difficult at low growth temperatures, the use of the GaAs (111) substrate further facilitates the achievement of 1.3  $\mu\text{m}$  operation by adding a small fraction of Nitrogen to the InGaAs. This fraction is much lower than the one required for the GaAs (100).

[0020] Cladding region 25 includes one or more layers which may be graded if necessary for more efficient carrier confinement in active structure 23. In this specific embodiment, cladding region 25 is formed of a GaAs material system. For example cladding region 25 includes a first layer 40 formed of GaAs to lattice match mirror stack 26, and a second layer 41 formed of a material having a gradient to more efficiently confine carriers in active structure 23.

[0021] Mirror stack 26 is grown by epitaxially depositing pairs of layers on cladding region 25. In order to crystal lattice match mirror stack 26 to active structure 23, a suitable semiconductor material system must be deposited. In this specific example, cladding region 25 is GaAs based and, therefore, a GaAs/AlGaAs material system is employed. Approximately 20-40 mirror pairs of this material system are deposited on cladding region 25 depending on the difference between the refractive indices of the layers. The different refractive index the layers of each pair is achieved by altering the aluminum content. In this specific embodiment, a  $\text{GaAl}_{0.7}\text{As}$  layer and a GaAs layer forming a mirror pair is preferred. The large number of pairs increases the percentage of reflected light.

[0022] To complete VCSEL 10, a contact layer 45 is positioned on mirror stack 26, and a contact layer 46 is positioned on substrate 12, for example on the rear surface thereof. As will be understood by those skilled in the art contact 45 is so constructed as to permit the emission of light from VCSEL 10.

[0023] Various changes and modifications to the embodiments herein chosen for purposes of illustration will readily occur to those skilled in the art. For example, it should be understood that VCSEL structure symmetry exists for both the p and n dopants as well as electrically inverted structure designs. To the extent that such modifications and variations do not depart from the spirit of the invention, they are intended to be included within the scope thereof which is assessed only by a fair interpretation of the following claims.

[0024] While we have shown and described specific embodiments of the present invention, further modifications and improvements will occur to those skilled in the art. We desire it to be understood, therefore, that this invention is not limited to the particular forms shown and we intend in the append claims to cover all modifications that do not depart from the scope of this invention.

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## Claims

1. A vertical cavity surface emitting laser for emitting long wavelength light, the vertical cavity surface emitting laser comprising:

a GaAs substrate (12);  
a first mirror stack (14) disposed on the GaAs substrate (12);  
a GaInAsN active region (20) including a nitride based quantum well (35, 36, & 37), the active region (20) being disposed on the first mirror stack (14); and  
a second mirror stack (26) disposed on the active region (20);

## characterized in that:

the GaAs substrate is a GaAs (111) substrate; and  
the active region (20) and the first and second mirror stacks (14 & 26) are configured to emit light with a wavelength in a range of approximately 1.3-1.55 micrometers.

2. A vertical cavity surface emitting laser claimed in claim 1 further **characterized in that** the nitride based quantum (35, 36, & 37) is configured with a direct energy band-gap in a range of approximately 1.42-0.7 eV.

3. A vertical cavity surface emitting laser as claimed in claim 1 wherein the nitride based quantum well (35, 36 & 37) includes  $\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{In}_y\text{As}_{1-x}(\text{N})_x$ .

4. A vertical cavity surface emitting laser as claimed in claim 1 further **characterized in that** the nitride based quantum well (35, 36 & 37) includes  $\text{Ga}_{0.7}\text{In}_{0.3}\text{N}_x\text{As}_{x-1}$ .

5. A vertical cavity surface emitting laser as claimed in claim 4 further **characterized in that** x has a range of 0.001-0.1.

6. A method of fabricating a vertical cavity surface emitting laser for emitting long wavelength light, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a GaAs substrate (12) having a surface (13);  
epitaxially growing a first mirror stack (14) on the surface (13);  
epitaxially growing a GaInAsN active region (23) including a nitride based quantum well (35, 36, & 37) on the first mirror stack (14); and  
epitaxially growing a second mirror stack (26) on the active region (23);

## characterized in that:

the GaAs substrate is provided as a GaAs (111) substrate; and  
the active region (20) and the first and second mirror stacks (14 & 26) are configured to emit light with a wavelength in a range of approximately 1.3-1.55 micrometers.

7. A method of fabricating a vertical cavity surface emitting laser for emitting long wavelength light as claimed in claim 6 further **characterized in that** the step of epitaxially growing a GaInAsN active region (23) includes epitaxially growing the nitride based quantum well (35, 36, & 37) including  $\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{In}_y\text{As}_{1-x}(\text{N})_x$ .

8. A method of fabricating a vertical cavity surface emitting laser for emitting long wavelength light as claimed in claim 6 further **characterized in that** the step of epitaxially growing a GaInAsN region (23) includes epitaxially growing the nitride based quantum well (35, 36, & 37) including  $\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{In}_y\text{N}_x\text{As}_{x-1}$ .

## Patentansprüche

1. Oberflächenemittierender Laser mit vertikalem Resonator zum Aussenden langwelligen Lichts, wobei der oberflächenemittierende Laser mit vertikalem Resonator folgende Merkmale umfasst:

ein GaAs-Substrat (12);  
einen ersten Spiegelstapel (14), der auf dem GaAs-Substrat (12) angeordnet ist;  
einen aktiven Bereich (20) aus GaInAsN, der eine auf Nitrid basierende Quantenmulde (35, 36 & 37) enthält, wobei der aktive Bereich (20) auf dem ersten Spiegelstapel (14) angeordnet ist; und  
einen zweiten Spiegelstapel (26), der auf dem aktiven Bereich (20) angeordnet ist;

## dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass:

das GaAs-Substrat ein GaAs-(111)-Substrat ist; und  
der aktive Bereich (20) und der erste und zweite Spiegelstapel (14 & 26) so ausgebildet sind, um langwelliges Licht im Bereich von etwa 1,3 - 1,55 Mikrometer auszusenden.

2. Oberflächenemittierender Laser mit vertikalem Resonator gemäß Anspruch 1, weiterhin **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das auf Nitrid basierende Quant (35, 36 & 37) für eine direkte Energiebandlücke im Bereich von etwa 1,42 bis 0,7 eV ausgelegt ist.

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3. Oberflächenemittierender Laser mit vertikalem Resonator gemäß Anspruch 1, bei dem die auf Nitrid basierende Quantenmulde (35, 36 & 37)  $\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{In}_y\text{As}_{1-x}(\text{N})_x$  enthält.
4. Oberflächenemittierender Laser mit vertikalem Resonator gemäß Anspruch 1, weiterhin **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die auf Nitrid basierende Quantenmulde (35, 36 & 37)  $\text{Ga}_{0,7}\text{In}_{0,3}\text{N}_x\text{As}_{1-x}$  enthält.
5. Oberflächenemittierender Laser mit vertikalem Resonator gemäß Anspruch 4, weiterhin **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** x im Bereich von 0,001 - 0,1 liegt.
6. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines oberflächenemittierenden Lasers mit vertikalem Resonator zum Aussenden langwelligigen Lichts, wobei das Verfahren die Schritte umfasst:

Bereitstellen eines GaAs-Substrates (12), das eine Oberfläche (13) aufweist;  
 epitaktisches Aufwachsen eines ersten Spiegelstapels (14) auf die Oberfläche (13);  
 epitaktisches Aufwachsen eines aktiven Bereichs (23) aus  $\text{GaInAsN}$ , der eine auf Nitrid basierende Quantenmulde (35, 36 & 37) auf dem ersten Spiegelstapel (14) enthält; und  
 epitaktisches Aufwachsen eines zweiten Spiegelstapels (26) auf dem aktiven Bereich (23);

**dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass**

das GaAs-Substrat als  $\text{GaAs-(111)}$ -Substrat bereitgestellt wird; und  
 der aktive Bereich (20) und der erste und zweite Spiegelstapel (14 & 26) so ausgebildet sind, um Licht mit einer Wellenlänge im Bereich von etwa 1,3 - 1,55 Mikrometer auszusenden.

7. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines oberflächenemittierenden Lasers mit vertikalem Resonator zum Aussenden langwelligigen Lichts gemäß Anspruch 6, weiterhin **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Schritt des epitaktischen Aufwachsens eines aktiven Bereichs (23) aus  $\text{GaInAsN}$  ein epitaktisches Aufwachsen der auf Nitrid basierenden Quantenmulde (35, 36 & 37), die  $\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{In}_y\text{As}_{1-x}(\text{N})_x$  enthält, einschließt.
8. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines oberflächenemittierenden Lasers mit vertikalem Resonator zum Aussenden langwelligigen Lichts entsprechend Anspruch 6, weiterhin **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Schritt des epitaktischen Aufwachsens eines Bereichs (23) aus  $\text{GaInAsN}$  ein epitaktisches Aufwachsen der auf Nitrid basierenden Quanten-

mulde (35, 36 & 37), die  $\text{Ga}_{0,7}\text{In}_{0,3}\text{N}_x\text{As}_{1-x}$  enthält, einschließt.

## 5 Revendications

1. Laser à émission en surface à cavité verticale permettant d'émettre une lumière de grande longueur d'onde, le laser à émission en surface à cavité verticale comprenant:

un substrat (12) en GaAs;  
 une première pile de miroirs (14) disposée sur le substrat (12) en GaAs;  
 une région active (20) en  $\text{GaInAsN}$  comportant un puits quantique à base de nitrure (35, 36 et 37), la région active (20) étant disposée sur la première pile de miroirs (14); et  
 une deuxième pile de miroirs (26) disposée sur la région active (20);

**caractérisé en ce que:**

le substrat en GaAs est un substrat en GaAs (111); et  
 la région active (20) et les première et deuxième piles de miroirs (14 et 26) sont configurées de façon à émettre de la lumière avec une longueur d'onde comprise dans un intervalle d'environ 1,3 à 1,55  $\mu\text{m}$ .

2. Laser à émission en surface à cavité verticale selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en outre en ce que** le puits quantique à base de nitrure (35, 36 et 37) est configuré de façon à avoir une bande interdite d'énergie directe comprise dans un intervalle d'environ 1,42 à 0,7 eV.
3. Laser à émission en surface à cavité verticale selon la revendication 1, où le puits quantique à base de nitrure (35, 36 et 37) comporte  $\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{In}_y\text{As}_{1-x}(\text{N})_x$ .
4. Laser à émission en surface à cavité verticale selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en outre en ce que** le puits quantique à base de nitrure (35, 36 et 37) comporte  $\text{Ga}_{0,7}\text{In}_{0,3}\text{N}_x\text{As}_{1-x}$ .
5. Laser à émission en surface à cavité verticale selon la revendication 4, **caractérisé en outre en ce que** x est dans l'intervalle de 0,001 à 0,1.
6. Procédé de fabrication d'un laser à émission en surface à cavité verticale permettant d'émettre de la lumière de grande longueur d'onde, le procédé comprenant les opérations suivantes :  
 fournir un substrat (12) en GaAs possédant une surface (13);

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faire croître par épitaxie une première pile de miroirs (14) sur la surface (13);

faire croître par épitaxie une région active (23) en GaInAsN comportant un puits quantique à base de nitrure (35, 36 et 37) sur la première pile de miroirs (14); et

faire croître par épitaxie une deuxième pile de miroirs (26) sur la région active (23);

**caractérisé en ce que:**

le substrat en GaAs est fourni sous la forme d'un substrat en GaAs (111); et

la région active (20) et les première et deuxième piles de miroirs (14 et 26) sont configurées de façon à émettre de la lumière avec une longueur d'onde comprise dans un intervalle d'environ 1,3 à 1,55  $\mu\text{m}$

7. Procédé de fabrication d'un laser à émission en surface à cavité verticale permettant d'émettre de la lumière de grande longueur d'onde selon la revendication 6, **caractérisé en outre en ce que** l'opération de croissance épitaxiale d'une région active (23) en GaInAsN comprend la croissance par épitaxie du puits quantique à base de nitrure (35, 36 et 37) comportant  $\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{In}_y\text{As}_{1-x}(\text{N})_x$ .
8. Procédé de fabrication d'un laser à émission en surface à cavité verticale permettant d'émettre de la lumière de grande longueur d'onde selon la revendication 6, **caractérisé en outre en ce que** l'opération de croissance épitaxiale d'une région (23) en GaInAsN comprend la croissance épitaxie du puits quantique à base de nitrure (35, 36 et 37) comportant  $\text{Ga}_{1-y}\text{In}_y\text{N}_x\text{As}_{1-x}$ .

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FIG. 1

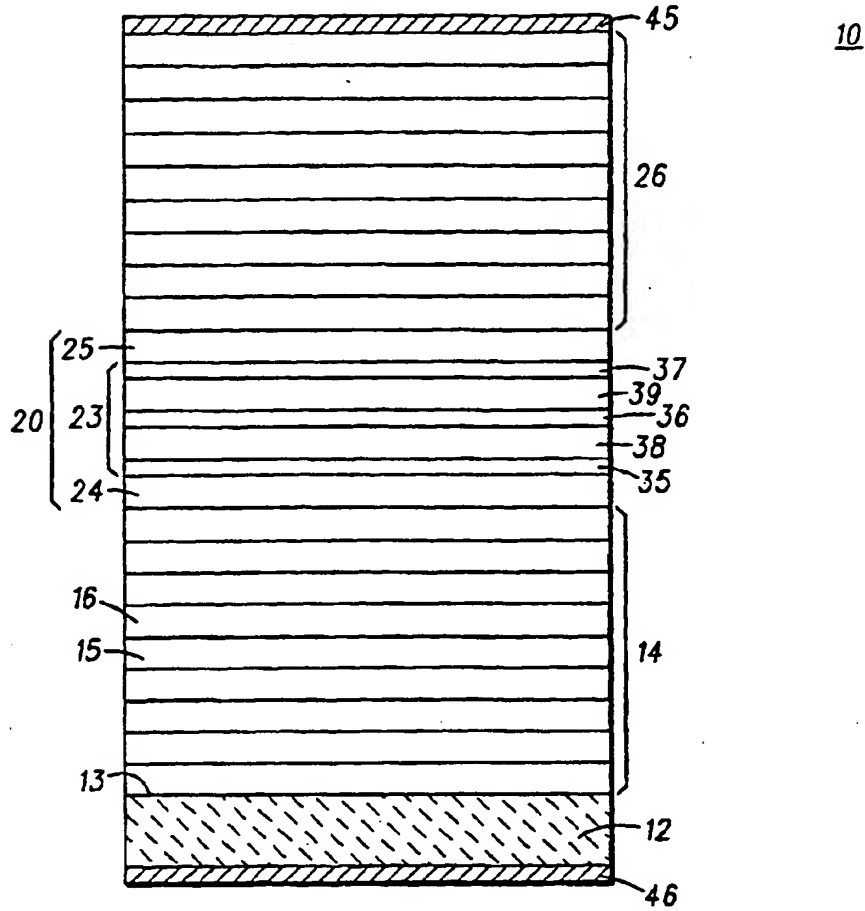
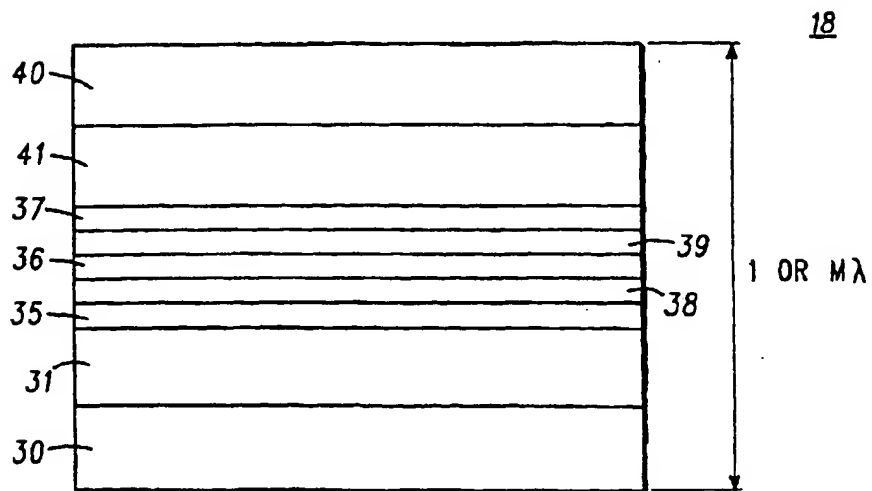


FIG. 2



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